Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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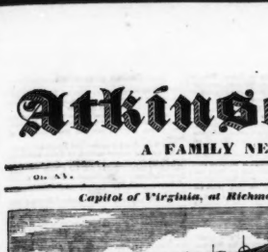

Capitol of Virginia, at Richmond.

The first permanent settlement in Virginia, dates in 1606. It was made by a company of English adventurers, headed by Captain John Smith, who built a fort on James River, at what is now called Jamestown, about 40 miles from the sea. But Captain John Smith, who was the founder of the first permanent settlement in Virginia, was not the founder of the present flourishing state of Virginia, as most of the other early large settlements in the United States are, for Captain Smith and his colonists, after the first year, removed to a more healthy situation. There is no doubt, however, that Jamestown would have been the principal town in Virginia, as to most of the other large cities in the United States, in consequence of its being the first settlement, and the first commercial town, has always been the principal town in Virginia, but for the fact that Jamestown, from its unhealthy situation, has been almost entirely abandoned, and Richmond, which is situated at the head of the tide water, on the James River, about 120 miles from the sea, and has a fine appearance from the harbour, has become the principal town in the state. Two bridges cross the river at Richmond, and many are elegant.—The public buildings are a court house, a state house, and an armoury, a penitentiary, a theatre, and the Capitol. This is considered an elegant structure. It stands on the summit of a hill, and the

(continued to the Fifth Column.)

ELEGY,

On the death of a lady, who suddenly departed this life while her consort was absent beyond the sea.

Partner of my soul and mate!
Whether, whither hast thou fled;
Oh! the sorrow of the desolate!
Home, a mansion of the dead!

Yesterday, my balm-aware prattling!
Mortal, in the cherry bloom!
Kindest mother watching o'er them—
All in one heartbreaking gloom!

Pleasant was the light of morning,
Joy an smiling on the scene;
Happy hearts pit mine returning,
Now what horrors intervene.

Cruel task! to lay dear forms in sunless earth,
Or the torrid clime to roam,
To feel and know, and ponder power,
In a desolated home!

Partner of our joy and sorrow,
Whither, whither hast thou fled;
To the realms of peace eternal—
By thy angel mien I speed.

Thou hast joined the seraph choir,
Who with golden harps unceasing,
In Jehovah's holy presence,
Chaunt the never ending praise.

We must soon prepare to follow—
Yes, and all must soon prepare—
Scenes of bliss and woe unfold them,
Shall we in their glories share?

Rest then, fluttering spirit—rest then;
All thy earthly woes are o'er,
Now receive the crown immortal—
Praise that God is love. EDWIN.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

THEATRE ST. CHARLES,
NEW ORLEANS.

Imagine yourself in the pit of this theatre, standing with your back to the stage, and you have a full view of the house, in the form of a horse shoe. Before you, rising in succession, are the three tiers of boxes, containing a line of splendid and fashionably dressed ladies and gentlemen, and above them the second and third galleries filled with spectators. Along the front, extends a magnificent portico, of ten lofty columns, supporting the roof of the house, and, supporting a massive entablature which is surmounted by a balustrade, ornamented with vases of flowers and the god of music. Above the entablature, forming the front of the roof, is a pediment, in the form of a colonade, communicating with a saloon on the outside and shortly but long, twenty-six wide, and twenty-two in height. The front of the building is 90 feet wide.

The spacious entrances lead into a large hall, in which are the doors leading to the pit, and the stairs that lead to the different tiers of boxes, communicating with the pit, parterre, and boxes, and with the galleries. The parterre consists of seven passages, parallel with the stage, and with columns after the manner of the others. As soon as each one of these passages, or tiers, is filled with spectators, the next one is opened, yet from all points of the parquette an unobstructed view of the stage is presented. The seats in the parquette are three large logos concealed by a railing. The floor of the house is covered with a thick pile carpet, capable of holding five hundred persons. The seats are stuffed, and covered with crimson damask. It must be observed here, that two comfortable seats are allowed to each person, which makes the whole height of the house. Between them is the passage which is continued to the front of the house, and communicates with a transverse one on the ground floor, fifty feet long, and ten feet wide.

But to return by way of the semicircular hall to the front of the house. On entering it, you are in the centre of thirty-four steps, gradually made to a large passage, which is also semicircular. In the centre of this passage, and directly opposite the entrance, is the principal door, which is surmounted with a transparency, representing the muse Thalia, from a noble ornamented ceiling.

Mounting a flight of seven steps, you are in the main hall of the first tier of boxes, extending semicircularly from one side of the house to the other. In this hall are eight doors, solid mahogany doors since the Grecian style, and painted with rose and chocolate colour, leading to boudoirs or retiring rooms. The rooms are elegantly furnished, and are for the use of the ladies only. From the boudoirs, by removing a common curtain, you enter the box. The boxes are of the same size or ledges for the accommodation of the spectators. The floor of the boxes is covered with a thick carpet of easy descent, and sufficiently wide to receive the feet of the occupants, when in easy attitudes, with a chair on the ground floor, fifty feet long, and twenty-two wide.

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Single Copies of the S. E. Post,

may be had of the following Agents in New York:

McMackin's N.E. News Room, 213 N. Third st.
Rockwell's, Dey, cor. of Broadway, New York.
Morgan's do. High street, above Fenwick.
Carlisle's do. do. do.
Mrs. Beckwith's Grocery, corner Fifth and Jackson st.

Saturday Evening Post.

MAY 24, 1838.

"To avoid these evils, it appeares to me that the most safe, just, and federal disposition which could be made of the Surplus Revenue, would be its apportionment among the several States, according to their ratio of representation."—President Jackson's Message to Congress, 1829.

The May number of the Casket, for agents were sent on the 8th inst.

To Simon Brother, No. 141 Nassau street, New York, per Union Line.

To Mrs. J. Porter, No. 44 South street, Baltimore, per Citizens' Line.

On the 16th inst. to Philip M. Tabb, Richmond, Va., per steam boat.

To Elisha Field, Boston, Mass. per brig George.

We are indebted to J. B. Sutherland, Esq. for interesting Congressional Documents, relating to the Military and Naval Defences of the United States.

By way of giving some variety to our miscellaneous department, we insert, this week, on our first page, the substance of the speeches lately delivered in Congress, by two great champions of opposing political parties. The speeches embrace very important subjects—the currency; the surplus revenue—and the causes of the present pressure—and our readers, by giving them a careful perusal, will readily be enabled to understand the conflicting principles which are entertained on these matters, throughout the country, it being fair to presume that Messrs. Wheaton and Benton have generally embodied the views of their respective parties. Our own opinions agree entirely with those of Mr. Webster, and we think that every unprejudiced reader will agree with us, that Mr. Benton's theory is most fully and unequivocally exploded.

By late arrivals from France we learn that the first instalment of the *American* indemnification, has been ordered to be paid to the Messrs. Rothschilds, the agents of the United States Government. It amounts to 16,486,666 francs, and will be sent over, it is said, in gold.

FOREIGN PAUPERS.

A petition has been presented to Congress, from the Legislature of Massachusetts, praying for a law to arrest the evils produced by the great and increasing influx of foreign paupers into the United States. In presenting the petition, Mr. Davis, one of the Senators from Massachusetts, stated that hundreds of British emigrants make inquiry for the poor house as soon as they reach our shores. "In the Boston House of Industry, the money given to pauper to bribe them to emigrate has in many instances been found sewed up in their clothes. Out of 817 inmates in that establishment for the past year, 516 were foreigners.—Massachusetts alone expends for the support of foreign paupers from fifty to seventy thousand dollars a year."

The citizens of Albany appear to be really in earnest on the subject of a railroad to run under the Hudson, opposite that city, on a company has already been incorporated, with a capital of $500,000, a sum believed to be amply sufficient to complete the work. Respecting the plan of operations, a late number of the Albany Argus says:—

"The intention is to introduce the coffer-dam and to crowd that down to the solid rock at the first tide of the river at first excavated with dredging machines, to the (supposed) hard pan or rock bottom. The coffer-dam will then be sunk to the depth of the excavation, easily rendered impervious to water, and the water pumped out and the inner or working part of the dam kept free by the use of steam. The excavation will be completed, and the sides and arch of the tunnel constructed with ease and without interruption. The coffer-dam is removed in sections, as each section is completed. And thus the work is pushed forward with regularity and economy, and for the time being, under the bed of the river, or rather, as at London, far under the water, excluded from light and air, but in the open air, and with all the facilities of ordinary digging and masonry—at the requisite depth below the bed of the river; it is true, but with the coffer-dam, and protected by it from the water."

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THE CAMANCHES AND THEIR ALLIES.

The state of things now existing in the Mexican territories of the province of Texas, of the United States, and the apprehensions which are entertained by some persons that the Indians in the north of Texas may be embodied and brought down on the frontier, give value, at this time, to the following information, from an unfriendly source, concerning the Camanches of Texas and their allies.—*New York Inteli.*

Extract from a letter officially addressed.

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PHYSICIANS, TIME-SAVING MACHINES.

Dr. William Byrd Powell, a gentleman highly valued throughout our country—but most particularly in its southern and western portions—for his bold and original views of geology and phrenology, as well as for his general science, has been appointed Professor of Physiology in the Medical College at Louisiana. An introductory lecture of his is now before us; and, though brief, it is replete with evidences of the characteristic acuteness and energy of the author's mind, studious more of nature in uniting personal observation than through other men's eyes in books.

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Now suppose one person in every twenty-five of the population of the United States to be annually sick, which would be about four hundred and eighty thousand. Suppose one-tenth of this number to be productive adults, which will be four hundred and forty. We cannot suppose, again, that the average term of sickness is to be two weeks, then it is clear that one million six hundred and eighty thousand days are lost annually to the country. Now suppose that it is possible, and I have no doubt of the fact, for the health to be restored to efficiency, by timely medical assistance, in one week, then there would be no less than five hundred and twenty-five thousand days saved for the purposes of labour and happiness, which otherwise must be consumed in physical sufferings. Suppose, finally, that the present ratio of *mortality* were to be every thirty-eight or forty of the entire population, which is as near the truth as I can arrive, and that, by professional means, it is reduced to one in every fifty and to fifty-eight, no one would then doubt the possibility of making medical science as great a labour-saving contrivance at so cost-less, spanning machines, steamboats and rail-roads. That such an achievement is within our grasp, no citizen of New Orleans can well doubt, who will reflect upon the difference that exists between the former and present mortality of the yellow fever of the city.

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LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

Major General Macomb and Captain Cooper, his aid, arrived at Mobile on the 23d ult. from Florida. The former has been absent for a month before, in a United States cutter, from Tampa, to Key West, Dallas Harbour, Pensacola, and down to the 15th instant.

In addition to particulars, we learn that, on the 11th, General Sherrill, of the Louisiana volunteers, was sent, with 500 men, to Charlotte Harbour, in search of a band of negroes and the Indian families supposed to be secreted there. Another force, consisting of about 300 mounted cavalry, was despatched to drive the Indians in that direction.

In a skirmish of the advanced guard of Capt. Bleuhet, that officer was wounded by an Indian Chief, whom he killed. The Chief, it is stated, had with him the scalps of a number of white persons.

On the 12th, Gen. Scott shipped off from Tampa Bay 200 Seminole men, women and children, being Black Dirt and his tribe.

On the 13th, 1400 Creek Indians started to return on both sides of the Withlacoochee, in the hope of meeting the Indians in some force.

The prevalent opinion is, that the Indians have broken up and dispersed into small parties. Little more can be done at this season. The sickness of the volunteers suffers, and the climate is a dreadful one. There were 600 sick at Tampa Bay, and out of Col. Bradnow's regiment that left St. Augustine, 780 strong, not 300 are fit for duty. Major Heileman, aid-de-camp of Gen. Scott to discharge the volunteers, and send them home, and selecting from the most healthy companies to keep in service, to establish posts of regulars, of whom there are about 1500 in Florida, and Indians in check until the season enables the army to resume operations.

[From the Mobile Mercantile Adv. April 26.]

CHEERING FROM TEXAS.

We are indebted to the New Orleans Bulletin, for a slip from that paper of Monday morning, April 24th, and containing the following cheering news, not unmixed however with sorrow and lamentation for the loss of gallant men. Such massacres has been made of more of our brave countrymen between the Colorado and Brazos, as is already detected.

By Major Horton, who came passenger in the Texian government schooner Invincible, we learn that 1200 Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande, 160 men at San Felipe, and 400 at North Bend; that Gen. Houston's effective force was 700. That between the Colorado and Brazos, and the 1200 Mexicans cannot retreat. Houston had despatched Gen. Rusk, with 400 men against 600 Mexicans, and was advancing himself with his whole force upon the Mexican division, whose retreat to the main army was impossible.

The total destruction of the 1200 Mexicans is certain; all was joy and confidence at the seat of Government. Reinforcements are hurrying to Texas, and the universal opinion is, that the Mexican army between the Colorado and Brazos, is already defeated.

Revenue from Canals and Rail Roads.—The Harrisburg Telegraph of Wednesday, has the following:

Amount of Tolls received at the Treasury Office, Harrisburg, from the Canals and Rail Roads, since the first of April last.

During the month of April,	$36,023 61
Since the first of May,	27,344 61
Total amount,	$63,368 22

The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal is now open for the passage of vessels drawing six and a half feet water.

The Pittsburg Advocate, of the 5th inst. says —"A few days ago in passing along the wharves of the Monongahela, we counted thirteen new steam-boats almost prepared for the reception of freight. At this period of our publication, we believe there about 40 steam-boats built in this place, of different amounts of tonnage."

We see it stated in Jeffries' Journal, that the new Cardinal Cleveres will be elected Pope, as soon as the conclave becomes free. It is a fact, therefore, that a Cardinal shall outlive a Pope.

Another Soldier of the Revolution gone.—The venerable Governor Sevier died at Fort Gibson on the 7th inst. in the 78th year of his age.

One of the best steamboats on the Lake Erie is said to be commanded by a man of colour.

A Clean Bridge.—The bill incorporating the company to construct a Bridge across the Niagara river at Lewistown, has passed both branches of the Black Rock Dam, near which it is to come a law.

Boats 4 tons burthen to tonnage. The Union 100 boats, and enough more the "ten miles square" to make up the number.

Fatal Accident.—A boy living in Allegheny, was killed a few days ago while at a shooting excursion in company with another lad, by the unexpected discharge of his gun. Subscriptions at which entered the abdomen and caused death in a few hours after.—*Pittsburg Adv.*

*Reward from Canada and Rich Mondo

Philadelphia Prices Current.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1836.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Robt. T. Bell, publisher of the Reporter, Chestnut above Fourth.

ASHES.		Sugar-house	43 50
Pot		do. N. Y. refin.	46 48
Pearl		do Philad.	46 50
COTTON.		do Baltimore	46 48
Louisiana	17 18	Trinidad	42 43
Alabama	17 18	Havana Brown	42 43
Mobile	17 18	Eng. Crop S. lat.	34 36
Tennessee	17 18	do Muscovado	43 45
FLAX.		MACKEREL.	
Rough	10 00	No. 1	9 50
Dressed	12 00	No. 2	8 00
FEATHERS. per lb.		No. 3	6 50
Live, cheap, fresh	44	OIL.	
Live, dear	50	Linseed, Am. from	
Geese	111 12	Boiled	1 07 1 08
Duck	18 20	do Dutch	1 10
Patagonian	37 38	Whale, pale	50 52
Southern	30 32	Sperm winter	1 10
FLOUR AND MEAL.		Sperm summer	1 08
Philad.	181 184	PLASTER PARIS.	
Baltimore	181 184	In Del'ware ports	4 25 4 75
Alx. and Town.	18 18	In Schuylkill	
Richmond	181 184	In Susquehanna	
Fredericksb'g	181 184	PLATE GLASS.	
GRAIN.		Flattened rough	75 1 75
Wheat, Pennsylv. per bush.		do. cleaning	
Wheat, Delaware	1 12 1 15	do. Smoothing	
Wheat, Maryland	1 12 1 15	Rosin, Philad.	1 62 1 75
Wheat, Virginia	1 12 1 15	Rosin, Baltimore	1 62 1 75
Wheat, Southern	1 12 1 15	Rosin, Charleston	1 62 1 75
Rye	70	Tar	1 62 1 75
Corn, Yellow	70	Turpentine	2 25 2 50
Corn, White	70	SEEDS.	
Corn, Southern	70	Cloverseed, new	5 00
Oats	40	Flaxseed	1 75
Barley	70	Timothy	2 50
Beans	1 00	SPIRITS.	
Peas	70	Brandy, Cognac	1 00 1 05
Buckwheat	50	do. Peach	1 00 1 05
GRASS SEEDS.		Gin, Holland	1 00 1 05
Timothy	2 50	Whiskey, Monong.	40 42
Clover	5	Whiskey, Scioto	40 42
Flaxseed	1 75	Whiskey, Ohio	40 42
HAY.		Whiskey, Philad.	40 42
Timothy	1 00	Whiskey, Baltim.	40 42
Clover	1 00	Whiskey, Alx.	40 42
HEMP.		Whiskey, Richm.	40 42
Russia	320	Whiskey, Fredericksb'g	40 42
American	220	STAVES.	
HIDES.		W. O. pipe	90 95
Philad.	11 12	W. O. hhd.	80 85
Baltimore	11 12	W. O. bbl.	30 35
Alexandria	11 12	R. O. hhd.	60 65
Richmond	11 12	R. O. bbl.	25 30
Fredericksb'g	11 12	TALLOW.	
Charleston	11 12	Philad.	8
Savannah	11 12	Baltimore	8
Boston	11 12	Alexandria	8
Rio Grande	18 20	Richmond	8
Laguira	18 20	Fredericksb'g	8
Buenos Ayres	18 20	Charleston	8
Mexican	18 20	Savannah	8
Cuba	18 20	Boston	8
Hair, per lb.	18 20	WOOL.	
Bristles	18 20	Merino, full blood	50 55
LEAD.		Merino, half blood	45 48
Pigs	6	Merino, 3 blood	40 42
Bar	7	Native	30 35
Sheet	7	Pulled	30 35
Shot	7	Spanish, washed	50 55
LIME.		Spanish, unwashed	30 35
Philad.	75	Mexican	30 35
Baltimore	75	Buenos Ayres	30 35
Alexandria	75	Cape Good Hope	30 35
Richmond	75	Smyrna	30 35
Fredericksb'g	75	Mediterranean	30 35
Charleston	75	Pulled	30 35
Savannah	75	Lambs	30 35
Boston	75	Lambs	30 35
MOLASSES.		Lambs	30 35
Cuba, clayed	40 42	Lambs	30 35
Cuba, muscovado	40 42	Lambs	30 35
Cuba, Trinidad	40 42	Lambs	30 35
Cuba, Havana	40 42	Lambs	30 35
Cuba, Brown	40 42	Lambs	30 35
Cuba, Eng. Crop	40 42	Lambs	30 35
Cuba,

From Johnson's Cabinet.

MELODY.

Come; strike the harp on my merry tale,
And let us music awake,
With magic numbers on the nin,
And break eve's silent spell.

Oh! how it soothes the aching breast,
And scatters care away!
How sweetly falls the soul to rest,
And lends soft repose to lay.

Each rosy rose, like budding love,
In smiling confidence,
Some sweet scent must from above
Season listening in the air.

And when thy voice gives life and tone,
To every lifeless glee,
I scarcely know which to love best
Thy music, song, or thee.

Sweet strains of earth! together blend,
And in one cord we rise;
While some celestial notes descend
To meet you in the skies.

E. B. G.

Mrs. Sally Ann Burchard, of Chenango, (who could not have cured the fetch very hard on her husband, or she would have been dressed in deep weeds,) has a sickly looker, whom she hopes the girls will not be desirous of having. The disconsolate has to be content with the relict of the Forty Thieves "low" feet high and as saucy wake.

Mourning.

My wife, without her shoes,
Is scarcely three feet seven,
While I, in all men's views,
Am full four feet eleven!

Then be continence his song thus, and that is his story:

"So when to take her down you marry,
I scrap'd her nose and chevy,
She made a halt right through my legs,
And ran away for ever."

A Brotherly Joke.—Sir William, when young, was accustomed to carry some weapon with him which habit he continued till the period of his death. One night, an inmate of the Court of Hanover, then at College, he missed his favoured hanger, which had more than once served him as a weapon of defence in early life. His servant was unable to give any account of it; which induced The Sir William, in a moment of some energy, "It must be found, for with it I am in fear of no one, not even of the Devil himself." A member of the court, who was by, shrewdly remarked, "If that is the case, he had better have it put into his coffin with him."

Tat Gates Goodly Bridge.—This chap pretends to be almost blind, and suffer terribly with fear nerves, for the relief of which and for the purpose of deceiving the town's, he wears a huge pair of green goggles. He goes round begging old clothes, and any thing he can get. He has a smile whom he takes and lets her way home as if she were a dog, if she happens not to set home to him a good dinner as he delights to dine late cuts. He is quite an epicure, and will only eat venison in November, chicken in July and December, and shad at both. Venison is not a necessary article, any that lives half as well as he does; indeed, if it were abroad dare to set any other than a venison steak before him she would very soon find her way into the street head foremost.

The Dueller.—The Sunday Morning News, in speaking of a late affair of honor in New York, makes the following assertion at the close of the paragraph devoted to "A common duellist is either a fool or a bold ruffian, ruthless assassin; and his record of he engage in the contest with the disposition to pro- mote it, is equally full deeper in infamy, cannot be too severely censured for the excuse of passion for his guilt."

Reason for being a Bachelor.—"My dear Tom," said a young whipper in to a brother friend, "do you not think I was losing time with you, and you are not married yet—which is the reason, eh Tom?" "Why, well—if, what's the reason?—my objection to the sex, eh? Why, you see, to-day," replied the other, scratching his thinking as if in earnest, "but to-day as to me I have matter so I never could popup the question."

The New York Times gives an account of a case of conscience, which lately occurred in that city:—The great room of the Chatham street Chapel had been hired for concerts by Mr. and Mrs. Wood. After the first was given, the person who let the place called on the owners, and stated that he could not like to let the building for such purposes, a place which had been set apart for public worship. The issues had set out the bills for the concert, and of course was at difficulty; he offered a handsome sum to any advertiser that would not annoy the man's conscience; two hundred per cent was offered—it was the season of the drama and the performers that constituted the attraction. The issues, anxiet to display a liberal design of easing the man's conscience, at length offered three hundred per cent advance. Conscience interfered, the price and not the man, settled the matter. Skilful cancer!

From the Standard of Union.

EXPUNGING ANECDOTE.

Mr. Wilson:—I closed a few days ago with quite an interesting party of two young ladies of this city and much esteemed friend Mr. A——— who emigrated to this country a few years ago from Virginia. Mr. A. as a true daughter of the "ancient dominion."—Every thing is right there, and every very expression "That is the way they do in old Virginia;" in a common remark with her. She has read and just received the Richmond Enquirer and other papers, filled nearly with the "Expunging" news, which is all altogether the topic before dinner. We had quite an animated political discussion. The ladies and myself pretty equally divided. The gentlemen were for expunging and the ladies against it. The latter had associated child who was indulged with a place at the table by the side of his father, turned it over in its tenta- tacts of meat, gravy, &c. was dashing cool upon Mrs. A.'s new carpet, very much to the vexation of the mother and with more than ordinary feeling she said, "Mr. A. well have that child sent at it at the table. I think it will be his duty after dinner to make the servant "Expunge" the gravy beans from the carpet." When dinner was over, the company retired to the parlour and Mrs. A. recognizing a necessity to attend to the dressing room, found the little boy with a fire coal, making a great many black marks and figures around the sealed place on the carpet. In the first transport of her passion she screamed out at the top of her voice to the little boy, you little rascal what are you doing there? I'm spunging the grease from the carpet, pa! Quit this instant, said the irritated mother, or I'll wash your head—you'll spoil my carpet. Mother in law (and the little boy) is not that the way they spunged in "old Virginia?"

Singular propensity of a Dog.—A gentleman who owns a farm in the vicinity of Boston, and who is also a contributor to a singular habit of one of his dogs, and as we have never heard of a similar case ourselves, we have thought it might also be new to many of our readers, and amusing to others. The dog in question is a common one, a portion of the cur field subsisting on the dwelling-house, which he guards with steam having the shuck stripped from the ears, and all the cobs thereof cut from the cob. The dog was already done and more was justly accustomed to the master was generous and it was the ascertained that it was on the work of a hornet's nest, but from the extremely cautious. The master and some of every animal on the plantation then undertook to drive away every insect, and to remember the pursuits of the place whose only fault consisted in economically saving. The dog was driven from the butter, without due respect to place or person, was made to eat the mark, but it remained on the spot a superior and inferior sensibilities, it was clear that whatever was his disposition, from the contrary feeling no cats would have given him more pain than the hornets.

It was also clear that the corn had not fallen a prey to the depredations of the squirrels, because of the numerous gaps of the horse. Here the investigation was shown to be incomplete, and the master found that, at last, one of the dogs seemed unusually fat, and he resolved to watch him closely. The watch revealed no usual appearance, his increasing was caused sometimes. It was suggested that the dog was burning hens, but hares were not particularly abundant at the time, and his invariable rule was to eat in full view of the spot he was. Nor had he been on a visit to the Springs, for not only his hours were to be planned, and the fiddle a theme conference were essential to the success of the hen, but upon inquiry it was ascertained from visitors, who had recently returned, that, although there was a great variety of puppies to different varieties to the state, no one answering his description had been seen.—Seasons up large he must have been an addition to some excited judiciously, but it was thought that, if he was could lend us to suspect that he had swallowed a couple of volumes of a Review! I was reassured by a late Supplement, it was also counted from the firmness of his body that he could not be one that he had thoroughly digested the mass, which was such a rare circumstance, that it was thought among the men, confined to the bench, that it was scarcely possible that he could be seen under such a laborious avocation.

In the mean time a watch was kept, and on Wednesday last, the farmer, with his gun well charged with mustard seed, happened to be passing near the corner of the field could be had, and to had not to- lerate his usual hour, when the dog was seen to rise, wending his way near the outer rows of the field. He was soon quite vanished, and the master resolved to reach himself on his hind legs, deliberately peel the shucks from the ear, and then devour the corn in the most voracious fashion. The gentleman was now satisfied that he had detected the thief, and resolving to administer him on the spot, discharged his gun, and speedily him probably with the mustard seed. The dog took the hint and in a moment scampered off at a rapid rate; but as the event only occurred on Wednesday, we are yet unable to inform our readers whether the dog persists in his course, and or determined to stop his flesh of corn, even if compelled to take a little mustard sauce to the bargain.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

From the Portland Advertiser.

Brooks' Letters.

NO. LIII.

Mr. ed. Sept. 18th, 1835.

From Lago Maggiore, it is not a long day's journey to Milan even in a cart vetturino, which, of all the ways of moving on the continent, is yet the most slow that I have seen. A diligence or a stage coach on the continent goes but on post, and the former averages, or in other words, a tired Italian carriage, is duller yet. An American or an Englishman, accustomed to the luxuries of his own country, cannot endure the fatigue and tedium of a journey performed in the usual manner of travelling in Italy. He is certainly deserving of commiseration who has the misfortune to be compelled to travel in the dust of his horses, unless but a very few hours continue, as is the case in the United States, while the vetturino driver sleeps and seems every his time, dreaming, perhaps how he ought to go, instead of going. But the truth is, the people here are all sleepy, as compared with the Americans or English. They have not waked up yet from the torpor of centuries. Of the value of time they have not even the faintest notion. Perfect- ness, annexation, if they could witness it, would make them think that the world was coming to an end. "Time is money," is not a proverb here, and I think the Italians will not adopt it for a long time to come. "Time is not a valuable yet." Out as it is, famous for every thing else, there is not a steam engine in the whole country, there is not a steam engine in the power of steam, there is not a steam engine moving on it—from the Tiber to the Tagus. There is a pile or two—by, the steam engine is not only fixed upon the ground, but the ground is the very thing themselves! Those are the things that make us proud, and which have a right to do so, too. These are the contents that delight the American in a foreign land, and present to his mind's eye the immense superiority of his country's coming glory. If they would but be induced to put their heads to it, they could do a deal of good for Italy, and in the end, I should think the people themselves. Instead of this, they do nothing at all, nothing to compare even with one of the Yankees or the English are the genius of enterprise, while every day the most distant parts of the world, even the far off Africa what the English, spread and is reserving as they go, some lovely thing or other. What a falling back it is to the feelings of the traveller who has gone six hundred miles in three days, to be detained for four or five hundred miles here coming less twelve or fourteen days in the same way, and that, too, in the summer of the year, and really desires at times whether he is the man he is or whether he left the interior space.

Lago Maggiore, though not so famous as the Lake of Como, is yet very beautiful, perhaps I have ever seen. In company with two Englishmen and two Germans, I embarked with my American companions in a little boat to make the interesting passage of the lake, and there to cross it on our way to Milan. The weather was delightful, and the lake as smooth as glass. In a palace, as richly and yet as tastefully adorned, that you would expect to find in the days of the Medici, the tenant, in order to give you a faint idea of the paradise that you are about to enter, will open the window for you to dwell on. You find in no part so rich vegetation that in the gardens of the palaces on the lake. The trees have branched out into fantastic forms, and the fruits are of the most delicious kinds, and the flowers are of the most exquisite hues. Here are to be found the orange, the lemon, the pomegranate, the citron, the olive, cypress, and the myrtle in the greatest profusion. Fish embellished also by fountains, statues—and it abounds in superb marble—and the flowers, every where under the lake, almost flourish as well as on the Frontier or southern Alps. Above, and the crown, loomed in the distance the snow capped and frosty, you see the sublimest of nature, while below you see the most delicious and charming. The perfume of the flowers, the singing of the little birds, and the golden fruits, the palace are lovely there, the numerous statues that watch over every turning and every point, serving only to heighten the magic that man can impart to the earth. Then go down to the water's edge, and the gardens of the palaces are there, too, the numerous statues there, and some loveliness of the famous Cleopatra's baths. You are seated here after the boat must proceed but to a little distance, when you are called upon to look back upon the palace you have left, and to see the whole in its loveliness, seeming to be a fairy scene, and the whole in distance were the silver rose of the Alps to be seen, and the whole in the magnificent form of the ground to the other left which is associated toward the point of Lombardy. We remained on L. L. some, and that night visited the wrap of the American at. Our company was increased by the arrival of the Germans (whose officer reserved that I had many books for a long journey, and was desirous of having a few to read during my position in my new French and Italian lessons, and who, in the course of conversation, spoke of the Germans, and of the Germans, and of the Germans, and